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SHEET HANDLING APPARATUS

### Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to an apparatus for handling sheets (for example paper sheets such as paper moneys) in which the sheets as thin mediums are transferred, and an information is obtained from the mediums.

In relation to a sheet transferring device including a prior art information obtaining function, a sheet discrimination device as disclosed by JP-A-2000-10 259885 exists.

In this prior art, a structure for discriminating a surface condition of the sheet is shown, and a paper money is pressed between rollers at front and back sides of a detecting unit to be transferred.

Further, in JP-A-2000-90318, a method for discriminating the sheet is disclosed, and a coupon ticket, voting card or the like is pressed between the rollers at front and back sides of an image sensor to be transferred.

### Brief Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for handling sheets, in which apparatus an information is correctly readable from one of the

sheets.

According to the invention, since an apparatus for handling sheets, comprises, a sheet transfer member being movable, and having a transfer surface contactable with one of the sheets so that the one of the sheets is transferred by the sheet transfer member, a sheet supporting surface area being contactable with the one of the sheet transferred by the sheet transfer member, and an information reader arranged to face to the one of the sheet transferred by the sheet transfer member and having in an information reading range including an information reading point (any point in the information reading range, and the information is read from the one of the sheets existing at the information reading point), in which reading range an information is securely readable from the one of the sheets, the information is correctly readable from the one of the sheets supported by the sheet supporting surface area.

If the sheet supporting surface area extends to be contactable with a part of the one of the sheet extending between the transfer surface and the information reading point (so that the information is readable from the one of the sheets supported by the sheet supporting point and the transfer surface, an front end of the one of the sheets transferred by the sheet transfer member is supported by the sheet supporting surface area, and/or the one of the sheets

transferred by the sheet transfer member is guided to  
the information reading range along the sheet  
supporting surface area), the one of the sheets  
supported by the sheet supporting surface area is  
5 correctly positioned in the information reading range  
so that the information is securely read from the one  
of the sheets.

If the sheet supporting surface area extends  
to guide therealong to the information reading range  
10 the one of the sheets transferred by the sheet transfer  
member, the one of the sheets is securely introduced in  
the information reading range.

If as seen in a view direction perpendicular  
to a thickness direction of the one of the sheets and a  
15 transferred direction of the one of the sheets  
transferred by the sheet transfer member (that is, in a  
direction perpendicular to a surface of the drawings of  
the present application), a (imaginary) tangential line  
of a boundary point of the transfer surface of the  
20 sheet transfer member from which boundary point the one  
of the sheets starts to separate away from the transfer  
surface extends in a side area of an imaginary straight  
line passing the information reading point and the  
boundary point, which side area including the sheet  
25 supporting surface area (and is prevented from  
extending the other area of the imaginary straight  
line, which other area is prevented from including the  
sheet supporting surface area), the one of the sheets

is securely directed toward the sheet supporting surface area.

If the tangential line intersects the sheet supporting surface area as seen in the view direction  
5 (between the transfer surface and the information reading point so that at least a part of, particularly the front end of the one of the sheets transferred by the sheet transfer member is directed toward the sheet supporting surface area), the one of the sheets is  
10 securely directed toward the sheet supporting surface area to be supported by the sheet supporting surface area.

It is preferable for the the one of the sheets is securely guided toward the sheet supporting  
15 surface area that the tangential line is prevented from extending parallel to the imaginary straight line.

If the apparatus further comprises a supplemental sheet transfer member being movable, and having a supplemental transfer surface contactable with  
20 the one of the sheets so that the one of the sheets is transferred by the supplemental sheet transfer member, wherein a (imaginary) tangential line of a boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member from which boundary point the one of the sheets  
25 starts to separate away from the transfer surface of the sheet transfer members intersects with a (imaginary) tangential line of a boundary point of the supplemental transfer surface of the supplemental sheet

transfer member from which boundary point the one of  
the sheets starts to separate away from the  
supplemental transfer surface of the supplemental sheet  
transfer member as seen in the view direction, the one  
5 of the sheets is securely bent in only one direction  
parallel to the thickness direction of the one of the  
sheets so that a positional relationship between the  
one of the sheets and the information reader is stably  
kept.

10           If the apparatus further comprises a  
supplemental sheet transfer member being movable and  
having a supplemental transfer surface contactable with  
the one of the sheets so that the one of the sheets is  
transferred by the supplemental sheet transfer member,  
15 and first and second sheet press members being opposed  
to the sheet transfer member and supplemental sheet  
transfer member respectively in such a manner that the  
one of the sheets is allowed to be pressed between the  
sheet transfer member and the first sheet press member  
20 in a first press direction and between the supplemental  
sheet transfer member and the second sheet press member  
in a second press direction, wherein the first and  
second press directions intersect with each other as  
seen in the view direction, the one of the sheets is  
25 securely bent in only one direction parallel to the  
thickness direction of the one of the sheets so that a  
positional relationship between the one of the sheets  
and the information reader is stably kept.

If the apparatus further comprises a sheet press member being opposed to the sheet transfer member in such a manner that the one of the sheets is allowed to be pressed between the sheet transfer member and the

5 sheet press member at a boundary point in a press direction, wherein an imaginary straight line passing the boundary point in a direction perpendicular to the press direction intersects the sheet supporting surface area as seen in the view direction, at least a part of,

10 particularly the front end of the one of the sheets transferred by the sheet transfer member is directed toward the sheet supporting surface area so that the one of the sheets is supported by the sheet supporting surface area.

15 If the apparatus further comprises a sheet press member being opposed to the sheet transfer member in such a manner that the one of the sheets is allowed to be pressed between the sheet transfer member and the sheet press member, wherein the sheet press member has

20 a press surface contactable with the one of the sheets so that the one of the sheets is pressed between the press and transfer surfaces, and a compression resistance surface rigidity of one of the press and transfer surfaces is different from that of the other

25 one of the press and transfer surfaces in such a manner that a tangential line of a boundary point of at least one of the press and transfer surfaces from which boundary point the one of the sheets starts to separate

away from the at least one of the press and transfer surfaces extends in the side area of the imaginary straight line, the one of the sheets is securely directed toward the sheet supporting surface area.

5       The sheet transfer member may be a roller rotatable on an rotational axis, and/or a belt rotatable along an annular course.

If the apparatus further comprises a pneumatic blower for applying a pneumatic pressure to  
10 the one of the sheets in such a manner that the one of the sheets is urged by the pneumatic pressure toward the sheet supporting surface area, the one of the sheets is securely directed toward the sheet supporting surface area to be supported thereon.

15       The information reader may have a pair of input points opposed to each other in such a manner that the input points face to respective sides of the one of the sheet in a thickness direction of the one of the sheets to read the information through the input  
20 points.

It is preferable for restraining an undesirable jam or crease of the one of the sheets that as seen in the view direction, when the sheet supporting surface area extends straightly in parallel  
25 to a support line direction and passes the information reading range,  $\alpha$  is an inclination angle between the support line direction and a (imaginary) tangential line of the boundary point of the transfer surface of

the sheet transfer member, L is a distance between the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member and the information reading point (any point in the information reading range) in the support line direction, h is a distance between the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member and the sheet supporting surface area in a direction perpendicular to the support line direction, and  $\mu_{pg}$  is a frictional coefficient between the one of the sheets and the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member,  $\tan^{-1}(h/L) < \alpha < \tan(1/\mu_{pg})$ .

It is preferable for restraining an undesirable jam or crease of the one of the sheets that as seen in the view direction, when the sheet supporting surface area extends straightly in parallel to a support line direction and passes the information reading range,  $\alpha$  is an inclination angle between the support line direction and a (imaginary) tangential line of the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member, L is a distance between the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member and the information reading point (any point in the information reading range) in the support line direction, h is a distance between the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member and the sheet supporting surface area in a direction perpendicular to the support line direction,  $\mu_{pg}$  is a frictional coefficient between the one of the

sheets and the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member, and  $J$  is a distance in the direction perpendicular to the support line direction between the boundary point and an intersecting point between an  
5 imaginary line passing the information reading point (any point in the information reading range) and extending perpendicular to the support line direction and an imaginary line passing the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member and  
10 extending perpendicular to the tangential line of the boundary point of the transfer surface of the sheet transfer member,  $J < (h/L^2)$ , and  $\alpha < \tan(1/\mu_{pg})$ .  
15

If the apparatus further comprises a supplemental sheet supporting surface area opposed to the sheet supporting surface area, contactable with the one of the sheets, and movable with respect to the sheet supporting surface area in such a manner that the one of the sheets contacting the supplemental sheet supporting surface area and transferred by the sheet  
20 transfer member is urged in a direction (away from the sheet transfer member and) toward the sheet supporting surface area, the one of the sheets is securely directed toward the sheet supporting surface area to be supported thereon. Further, if the supplemental sheet  
25 supporting surface area is opposed to the information reading range (in a thickness direction of the one of the sheets in the information reading range so that the one of the sheets contacting the supplemental sheet

supporting surface area and transferred by the sheet transfer member is urged toward the information reading range), the positional relationship between the one of the sheets and the information reader is stably kept.

5        If the apparatus further comprises a (may be stationary) supplemental sheet supporting surface area being opposed to the sheet supporting surface area and contactable with the one of the sheets, and extending in such a manner that the one of the sheets contacting  
10 the supplemental sheet supporting surface area and transferred by the sheet transfer member is guided toward the sheet supporting surface area, the one of the sheets is securely directed toward the sheet supporting surface area to be supported thereon.

15       The sheet supporting surface area may be curved (so that the tangential line of the boundary point of the supplemental transfer surface of the supplemental sheet transfer member from which boundary point the one of the sheets starts to separate away  
20 from the supplemental transfer surface of the supplemental sheet transfer member intersects the sheet supporting surface area, and/or a tangential line of the sheet supporting surface area is prevented from being perpendicular to a direction in which the one of  
25 the sheet is pressed against the transfer surface).

      If the apparatus further comprises a distance detector arranged to face to the one of the sheets so that a value changing in accordance with a change in

distance between the one of the sheets and the information reader is measured by the distance detector, wherein the information reader includes a light emitter for projecting a light to the one of the 5 sheets and a light receiver for receiving the light reflected by the one of the sheets to read the information from the one of the sheets, and the light emitter is controlled in accordance with the value in such a manner that an intensity of the light emitted by 10 the light emitter is increased in accordance with the increase of distance between the one of the sheets and the information reader.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following 15 description of the embodiments of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of an automated teller machine.

20 Fig. 2 is a schematic view of a discriminating part.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view of a discriminating part.

25 Fig. 4 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

5 Fig. 8 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

Fig. 9 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

10 Fig. 10 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

Fig. 11 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

Fig. 12 is a schematic view of a discriminating part of the invention.

15 Fig. 13 is a schematic cross sectional view showing another embodiment of the invention.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

An embodiment of the invention applied to an automated teller machine (ATM) is described below.

20 Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing an example of an automated teller machine (ATM) 1 of the invention.

In Fig. 1, the ATM has a plurality of modules, and a paper money handling device 2 and an 25 input and output device 3 are shown in Fig. 1. The paper money handling device 2 performs a treatment of handling paper moneys, for example, receiving and

disbursing the paper money. Detailed structure and operation thereof will be described below. The input and output device 3 is, for example, a combination of a monitor and push-buttons, or a touch panel in which the  
5 monitor and push-buttons are combined. By the input and output device 3, an operator of the ATM 1 inputs selected one of receiving and disbursing the money, or an operating sequence is indicated to an operator of the ATM 1. In addition, it may have a module for  
10 handling a card, a module for handling a passbook or a module for handling coins.

When the paper money is received, the operator selects a receiving money treatment on the input and output device 3. A shutter of a money  
15 receiving and disbursing port 4 is opened so that a bundle of the paper moneys is taken in. The receiving and disbursing money port 4 draws out the paper moneys one by one with a drawing roller including a rubber periphery to be transferred to a transfer passage 5.  
20 The transfer passage 5 has, for example, a belt or roller to clamp the paper money so that the paper money is transferred by a movement or rotation of the belt or roller. An optical or magnetic characteristic of the transferred paper money is measured by a checking  
25 device 6 to determine whether or not the paper money is counterfeit.

The paper money which was deemed to be counterfeit or broken so that the paper money is not

appropriate for being used, is returned to the by switching a gate 7.

On the other hand, the paper money which was deemed to be appropriate for being used, is contained 5 temporarily in a temporary storage portion 8. After a confirmation of amount of money is performed between the operator and the input and output device 3, the paper money is drawn out of the temporary storage portion 8 to be transferred to a storage portion 9 10 through the transfer passage 5. When a plurality of the storage portions 9 are arranged, the storage portions 9 contain, for example, respective kinds of the paper moneys by switching the gate 7.

When the paper money is disbursed, the 15 operator selects disbursing the money on the input and output device 3. The storage portion 9 draws out an ordered number of the paper moneys to be transferred to the transfer passage 5. If the paper money is deemed to be inappropriate for being disbursed when the paper 20 money passes the checking device 6, the paper money is contained in the temporary storage portion 8 by switching the gate 7. Appropriate one of the paper moneys is received by the receiving and disbursing money port 4. After containing a predetermined number 25 of the paper moneys, the shutter of the receiving and disbursing money port 4 is opened to be taken out by the operator. The inappropriate one B of the paper moneys is drawn out of the temporary storage portion 8

to be contained in a reject strage portion 10.

The ATM 1 performs receiving and disbursing the money along the above operations. In this ATM 1, the present invention is applicable to the checking device 6 for obtaining an information of the paper money such as an optical image or magnetic pattern thereof.

Figs. 2 and 3 shows a structure of the checking device 6. Fig. 2 shows the structure as seen in a side of a paper money transferring direction, and Fig. 3 shows the structure as seen in a direction of arrow a of the paper money transferring direction.

In Figs. 2 and 3, a paper money 21 is transferred in a transfer clearance between first and second guide device 22 and 23 by first and second transfer device 24 and 25. A movable guide device 26 (whose outer peripheral surface is as the claimed supplemental sheet supporting surface area) projects into the transfer clearance to transfer the paper money 21 and guide the paper money 21 in a predetermined direction.

The first and second guide device 22 and 23 are formed by, for example, a sheet of metal or resin, and fixed with a predetermined distance therebetween.

The first and second transfer device 24 and 25 are, for example, a pair of rollers pressed against each other. Concrete structure thereof is shown in Fig. 3. The first transfer device 24 has a drive

roller 24a and a driven roller 24b. The drive roller has a shaft 101, a bearing 102 for supporting the shaft 101 in a rotatable manner, a rubber roller 103, a stop ring 104 for fixing the shaft axially, and a gear 103  
5 for transmitting a drive force. The driven roller 24b has a bearing 111 with an outer ring used for transfer, a shaft 112 for supporting the bearing 111, and a spring 113 with an end fixed to the second guide device 23 to urge the shaft 112.

10           The drive roller 24a is rotated by the drive force of a motor (not shown) through the gear 105. The driven roller 24b is pressed against the drive roller 24a by the spring 113. Therefore, the paper money 21 is clamped between the drive and driven rollers 24a and  
15 24b to be driven by the drive force applied from the rubber roller 103.

The movable guide device 26 has the same structure as the drive roller 24a of the first drive device, and is arranged with a clearance or contact  
20 with respect to the second guide device opposed to it. The roller of the movable guide device 26 is rotated to generate the drive force in the transfer direction. Therefore, a clearance between the movable guide device 26 and the second guide device 23 may be smaller than a  
25 clearance between the first and second guide device 22 and 23 so that the paper money can approach close an information obtaining device 33.

First and second casings 27 and 28 support

the first and second guide device 22 and 23, first and second transfer device 24 and 25 and the movable guide device 26 to form an outer periphery of the checking device 6. The first and second casings 27 and 28 are  
5 supported in a rotatable manner on a fulcrum b so that the transfer clearance can be opened for maintenance.

First and second pass detecting device 29 and 30 are respective pairs of photodiodes and phototransistors so that the paper money moving into  
10 the checking device 6 is detected on intercept of an optical beam axis by the paper money.

First, second and third information obtaining device 31, 32 and 33 are arranged close to the transfer clearance to obtain the optical or magnetic information  
15 of the paper money 21. The first and second information obtaining device 31 and 32 are, for example, optical information obtaining device in which a light emitter of light emitting diode irradiates the paper money and a reflection thereof is detected by an  
20 optical receiver to obtain an image of the paper money 21. By the first and second information obtaining device 31 and 32 opposed to each other through the transfer clearance, optical images of both sides of the paper money are obtainable simultaneously.

25 The third information obtaining device 33 is, for example, a magnetic information obtaining device in which a pattern of magnetic field magnitude of the paper money is obtainable.

In the ATM 1, since the paper money as valuable resource is handled, a significantly high reliability on detecting a kind of the paper money and checking a bad paper is required. Therefore, in the 5 checking device 6, the information of the paper money needs to be obtained correctly.

In order to keep a distance between the information obtaining device and the paper money constant, a structure as shown in Fig. 4 is used.

10 Fig. 4 is a view showing a transfer passage structure of the checking device 6 including an embodiment of the invention.

In Fig. 4, clamping direction lines c1 and c2 are inclined by respective inclination angles  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  15 so that the inclination angles are inversed with respect to each other as seen from a side. Therefore, the paper sheet or the like 21 is transferred toward the second guide means 23. When the angle  $\alpha_1$  is not less than a predetermined angle, the paper money 21 20 reaches the second guide device 23 before reaching the first information obtaining device 31 in a region S (as the claimed sheet supporting surface area) of the second guide device 23 between the first transfer device 24 and the first information obtaining device 25 31. Therefore, the distance between the information obtaining device 31 and the paper money 21 can be kept constant.

That is, when a distance between the second

information obtaining device 32 and each of the drive rollers 24a and 25a is smaller than a distance between the first information obtaining device 31 and corresponding one of the driven rollers 24b and 25b,

5 the paper money 21 is transferred along the second guide device 23 at a side of the first information obtaining device 31.

Alternatively, when a distance between the first information obtaining device 31 and each of the 10 driven rollers 24b and 25b is smaller than a distance between the second information obtaining device 32 and corresponding one of the drive rollers 24a and 25a, the paper money 21 is transferred along the first guide device 22 at a side of the second information obtaining 15 device 32.

When a transfer face d is substantially straight as shown in Fig. 4, the predetermined angle of the angle  $\alpha$  is obtained from the following formula with L being a distance between a clamping point of the 20 transfer device and a detecting position of the information obtaining device in a transfer direction, and h being a distance between the clamping point of the transfer device and the guide device at the detecting position of the information obtaining device 25 in a direction perpendicular to the transfer direction,

$$\alpha \geq \tan^{-1} (h/L). \quad (\text{formula 1})$$

In Fig. 4, the angle  $\alpha_1$  is represented by a formula 2. Incidentally, L1 is a distance between the

clamping point of the first transfer device 24 and the detecting point of the first information obtaining device 31 in the transfer direction, and h2 is a distance between the clamping point of the first  
5 transfer device 24 and the second guide device 23 at the detecting position of the first information obtaining device 31 in the direction perpendicular to the transfer direction,

$$\alpha_1 \geq \tan^{-1} (h2/L1). \quad (\text{formula 2})$$

10 Similarly, the angle  $\alpha_2$  is represented by a formula 3. Incidentally, L2 is a distance between the clamping point of the second transfer device 24 and the detecting position of the first information obtaining device 31 in the transfer direction,

$$\alpha_2 \geq \tan^{-1} (h2/L2). \quad (\text{formula 3})$$

If the angle  $\alpha$  is excessively great, a frictional force between the paper sheet or the like 21 and the second guide device 23 becomes great so that a transfer trouble such as jam can occur. Therefore,  
20 when a frictional coefficient between the paper sheet or the like 21 and the second guide device 23 is  $\mu_{pg}$ , the angle  $\alpha$  is set in a range of

$$\alpha < \tan (1 / \mu_{pg}). \quad (\text{formula 4})$$

Further, as shown in Fig. 5, a line c3  
25 passing the information obtaining position of the first information obtaining device 31 perpendicular to the transfer face d may intersects the clamping direction line c1 or c2.

A distance  $J$  between the transfer face  $d$  and the intersecting point is represented by

$$J < h / L^2. \quad (\text{formula 5})$$

When the angle  $\alpha$  is excessively great, the transfer  
5 trouble can occur as stated above, therefore, it should  
be limited in a range represented by the formula 4.

Incidentally, it is important for the  
clamping line  $c_2$  of the second transfer device 25 to be  
inclined, because as shown in Fig. 6, after the  
10 transferred paper money 21 is clamped by the second  
transfer device 25, a force pressing the paper money 21  
against the first information obtaining device 31 is  
generated.

Further, although the clamping line  $c$  is  
15 inclined in the above embodiments, an embodiment as  
shown in Fig. 7 may be used.

In Fig. 7, one of the rollers of each of the  
first and second transfer device 24 and 25 is softened  
in comparison with the other one thereof so that a  
20 transfer direction line  $g$  (as the claimed tangential  
line of the boundary point of the transfer surface of  
the sheet transfer member from which boundary point the  
one of the sheets starts to separate away from the  
transfer surface) of the paper sheet or the like is  
25 directed to the region  $S$ .

Further, although the first and second  
transfer device 24 and 25 has respective pairs of the  
rollers in the above embodiments, the paper money 21

may be transferred by belts 131 as shown in Figs. 8 and 9. In these arrangement, the angles  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  of the clamping direction lines c1 and c2 of the first and second transfer device 24 and 25 at a position closes 5 to the first information obtaining device 31 have relationships represented by the above formula 1.

As described above, by inclining the clamping direction lines at both sides close to the information obtaining device from the direction perpendicular to 10 the transfer direction to be inversed with respect to each other, the paper money is pressed against one of the guide device to keep the distance between the information obtaining device and the paper money constant.

15           Incidentally, when the first and second guide device 22 and 23 are formed of a high resistance material such as plastics, a contact with the paper money generates a static electricity. Therefore, dust is attracted by the static electricity to have an 20 adverse affect on obtaining the information.

Therefore, the first and second guide device 22 and 23 are preferably formed of a relatively low volume resistivity (not more than  $10^{12} \Omega\text{m}$ ) and optically transparent material.

25           Further, since a cost increases when the whole of the first and second guide device 22 and 23 is formed of such material, a guide member 123 of the relatively low volume resistivity (not more than  $10^{12}$

$\Omega_m$ ) and optical transparency is preferably arranged at the detecting positions of the first and second information obtaining device 31 and 32, and an electrically grounded electrically conductive member 5 124 preferably contacts it, as shown in Fig. 4.

Therefore, the dust is prevented from being attracted to the detecting position.

Further, these structures may be applied to a case in which a movable guide device 26 is used as 10 shown in Fig. 10, so that a good effect is obtained. When the information obtaining device such as a magnetic information obtaining device or an information obtaining device for obtaining an optical information on only one side is arranged at one side of the 15 transfer clearance, the movable guide device 26 is arranged to be opposed to the information obtaining device.

As stated above, the clamping direction lines is inclined to transfer the paper money 21 at a 20 position close to the third information obtaining device 33, and to introduce smoothly the paper money 21 to a clearance h between the movable guide device 26 and the second information obtaining device 23.

Further, even when the paper money 21 has an 25 excessive crease so that the paper money 21 generates a force to be separated from the second guide device 23, the movable guide device 26 keeps the paper money 21 within a distance tr from the second guide device.

Therefore, a distance between the information obtaining device and the paper money can be kept constant.

Further, as a structure having the similar  
5 effect, an air flow device as shown in Fig. 11 is usable.

A nozzle 61 (as the claimed pneumatic blower) is arranged on the first guide device 22 opposed to the first information obtaining device 31, and an air is  
10 supplied thereto through a supply tube 62 by a blower not shown, so that the air buffets the paper money 21 as an arrow i. Therefore, the transferred paper money 21 is pressed against the second guide device 22 to keep the distance between the paper money 21 and the  
15 first or second information obtaining device 31 or 32 constant.

As shown in Fig. 12, a distance  $hc$  between the paper money 21 and the first or second information obtaining device 31 or 32 may be measured to control a  
20 light emitter element 121 and a light receiver element 122 as the claimed information reader.

In Fig. 12, a distance measuring device 71 in which the distance is measured from a reflection time period of ultrasonic wave or by a triangular surveying  
25 of positions irradiated by laser measures the distance  $hc$  from the paper money 21.

A control device 72 receives the distance  $hc$  from the distance measuring device 71 to control the

light emitter element 121 and the light receiver element 122.

A light projected by the light emitter element 121 has a highest brightness at an light beam axis center, and a brightness decreasing from the center toward an outside. When a standard is set in a case that the paper money passes on the transfer surface d, the brightness at a coverage part of the paper money 21 detected by the light receiver element 122 decreases in accordance with an increase in distance from the transfer surface d.

In a control, an electric current into the light emitter element 121 is adjusted in accordance with the distance hc to change a light intensity. A predetermined relationship between the distance hc and the electric current is incorporated preliminarily in the control device 72. Therefore, the brightness on the coverage part of the paper money 21 is kept constant so that the brightness does not change over the paper money 21.

By the above mentioned structures, the distance between the paper money and the information obtaining device is kept constant to obtain correctly the information so that a significantly high reliability on detecting a kind of the paper money and checking a bad paper can be performed.

As shown in Fig. 13, at least one of the first and second guide device 22 and 23 may be curved

in such a manner that the paper sheet or the like 21 is smoothly guided to the detecting position and the transfer direction line g (tangential line of the boundary point of the transfer surface of at least one 5 of the rollers 24a and 24b from which boundary point the paper sheet or the like 21 starts to separate away from the transfer surface) intersects the surface of the at least one of the first and second guide device 22 and 23 between the at least one of the first and 10 second guide device 22 and 23 and the information obtaining device 31.

According to the invention, the distance between the paper money and the information obtaining device is kept constant to obtain correctly the 15 information, so that a transfer device for paper sheet or the like with the high reliability on detecting the kind of the paper money and checking the bad paper can be provided.

It should be further understood by those 20 skilled in the art that although the foregoing description has been made on embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited thereto and various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and the 25 scope of the appended claims.